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Penn. avenue and F street.

Probably the public will hear the phrase "correlation of forces" during the present week. It has a sound of wisdom.

As the Journal predicted yesterday, European governments have not sounded each other about cautioning the United States about the Cuban matter.

If the association of county officers decides not to have a lobby about the Legislature it will be wise. The stupid blunders in the present law should be corrected.

Angel is the name of the Populist who contesting the Idaho senatorship with Sen-Any sort of an angel, even would be less a nuisance in Congress than the loquacious Dubois.

The Chicago Post finds in the prominence of Alderman Madden, of that city, for the election of Senators by popaldermen are elected by popular vote, and Mr. Madden; with record, has been chosen time and again.

It is hoped that the report that Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, may fail to sevada Legislature is a false one, for of all the silver Senators Mr. Jones is the ablest and most sensible, even if he does want a deep-water harbor in California for his es-

The free-trade people talk about our wheat and other breadwith the Gorman tariff, when, as a matter large sale of wheat abroad last year was due to the very low price, and this year to the loss of the wheat crops in India and Argentina.

It is evident that the terrible accident in to air shaft by which the gases expelled. One was being sunk, he work was going on the officers and the employes of the company ran the risk of death after repeated warnings in the way of small explosions

A Washington report declares that the Cameron resolution which the Senate comforeign relations adopted and the accompanying report were written and handed to Senator Cameron by two Washington lawyers in the employ of the Cuban Junto, and further, that the report which was presented as embodying the general committee was not read in

The fight between the Arbuckles and the refinery, they have only to pay of the one establishment, while the trust must pay dividends upon a dozen costly refinery plants, which have been shut down. Whatever support there may · be in public opinion the Arbuckles have it. The Sugar Trust is not popular.

which he was indicted was releast objectionable, and for did not receive the sanction of the reform committee is a candidate for the United States Senate

The Historical Society of Chicago has interesting discovery that there ter of whites at Fort Dearborn by the Pottawatomies in 1812. The survivor of the now nearly eighty-rive years old, Fort Dearborn in February. When he fell defending his family the child's mother succeeded in protecting it, as she did afterward during a period of cruel capture, and the little girl personal nature never published, and is unquestionably the oldest living person born on the site of Chicago. Such incidents have more than a local interest in their bearing on the rapid growth of the great West from a wilderness to an empire.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Forman an increase of the whisky whisky without materially innumber of illicit stills. year before the Gorman-Wilson taria went 1.906. The reason is plain. The higher the

mensions, it is not surprising that there should be so much illicit distilling. Detectional temptation to a certain class of persons. Most of these contraband distilleries are found in the mountains of Southern States, but during last year no less than 170 were discovered in one New York city district. The boom in moonshine whisky is about the only one that can be credited to the Gorman-Wilson tariff law. The tax on whisky was increased to avoid putting protective duties on foreign imports.

A TOPIC FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The report which the secretary of the State Board of Charities has made from the reports of township trustees regarding pauperism in Indiana is attracting attention, and should attract much more than it does. It is one which should absorb a pertion of the attention of the members of the Legislature, because it is already a great and a growing evil. Except the hard times the past few years, there is no reason for an increase of pauperism. It would not be surprising if it should be found that good or bad times have not had so much to do with it. It comes about very largely because a family which has once been cared for by township trustees will as a rule continue a charge. Even if there are no microbes yet discovered in the disease known as pauperism, it is contagious. Labor is very distasteful to many. Eating of bread by the sweat of the brow has not become popular. Several persons who see how easily one gets along who is the object of public charity come to the conclusion that it is much easier to be fed by the public than to feed themselves, so they go to the township trustee and cease the struggle for bread. One family of paupers makes pauperism odious, but ten in a township make it a sort of a community with

something of respectability. What can be done? That is a question to be solved by the great sense of legislators in connection with the experience of those have made the evil a special study. When in one county one person in thirteen is the object of official or public charity, and in another, not so well off, only one persons in 208 is assisted, an evil exists for which there is a remedy. That remedy the Legislature can devise, and it is infinitely a more important subject to taxpayers and the public morals than the scores of statute-tinkering bills which will be presented. The gradual pauperization of a portion of the community is due to vicious system of giving public relief, and If the evil is to be checked it must be by

egislation which will change the system. Most pernicious must be its effect upon the election of township trustees and other officers. When one person in thirteen is public charge, enough voters in a township must be paupers to turn the scale in local can organize their vote for the interest of The ticket in townships for which thirteen of every one hundred voters are the objects of public charity vote wil insure its election as a paupers' ticket.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The expressions of the State press are generally in favor of a compulsory education law, but the Wabash Plain Dealer is an exception. It says:

Compulsory education is not held in very high regard by the educators of Indiana, and a lobby will doubtless fight the bili should it be presented to the Legislature for passage. In case of the adoption of the law a large number of children, who will go thrown among the studious scholars, with bad results, demoralizing the public schools of Indiana for several years. This will not be the case in Wabash county, but in Indianapolis, the large cities of the State, and also in the gas belt, where the population is strongly foreign. The passage of the law would also fill the schoolhouses to such a. extent that many cities and towns would be put to a large expense to furnish new for the accommodation

We do not know upon what evidence the

statement is based that compulsory educa-"is not held in very high regard by the educators of Indiana." No doubt there is some diversity of opinion among them on the subject, especially as to the details of any system that might be adopted, but if there has been any expression to indicate that, as a class, they are opposed to the principle, the Journal does not recall it There would naturally be some difference opinion on the subject between city teachers and country teachers, the need of such a law being much greater in cities where natural elements of illiteracy exis to a greater extent than in the country, and where the temptations to truancy are greater. But the fact that such a law may not be needed in the country ought not to make country teachers oppose it for cities, evil and in danger of becoming a very seri-

In the opinion of the Journal there can be State to establish and maintain free schools and make unceasing warfare against illireracy, it has a clear right to compel attendsoldiers it certainly has a right to draft poses. Many States have a compulsory States would furnish sufficient information. The Journal cannot agree with either article above quoted. It would ber of children should be allowed to grow crime because their compulsory attendance scholars would disarrange the classes and

sufficient school accommodations for all the

Knowledge and learning generally difthroughout a community. essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and free to all.

This provision is not complied with as long as a single child in the State is prevented from going to school by the lack school buildings. It will not do to the increase of population outrun the increase of schoolhouses, and if a compulsory law should show that more are necessary they should be built.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The advocates of a postal savings bank are again calling public attention to its mportance. They point to its good results other countries and therefrom conclude that it will be so in the United States. One writer says that the discontent in the South and West is due to inadequate banking facilities, and that it is the duty of Congress to allay that discontent so far as it can be done by legislation. This is true: but, useful as a postal savings bank may be, it does not present the remedy for that inadequate supply of money which is the general burden of the complaint of those in the South and West who express discontent. They do not wish to save money, but to have more to spend.

Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker and Postmaster General Wilson advocate the postal savings bank largely on the ground that it will cultivate the habit of accumulation. In the Eastern States the savings bank has taken the place which the postal savings bank is expected to occupy. In the States having a safe system for savings banks the deposits are enormous. Those institutions have, no doubt, stimulated the desire to save. That there are more savings bank depositors than voters may account in part for the remarkable character of the vote in the Eastern States in the late election. In most of the Western States the building and loan association has taken the place of the savings bank. It is not so well adapted to the needs of small depositors as the savings bank, because it is not convenient for many to make regular payments or deposits. As a means of investment the building and loan association has a decided advantage over the bank. At most the savings bank pays 4 per cent. per annum, while the loan association has been paying double that figure

In any scheme for a postal savings bank the government must pay the interest on European countries can easily do and have large amounts of low-interest bonds affoat. If the United States is to continue the policy of treasury deficits the government could use the money received from the postal savings banks to make good deficits and pay the interest thereon, instead of relying upon the "endless chain" ter General Wanamaker, who was a strenoutlined the following plan for the invest-

Designated potsoffices to receive on deposit sums of not less than \$1, which may e in postage stamps on cards to be furnished, interest to be added from the beginning of the next month after deposit, on sums of no less than \$10. All deposits to be transmitted to the secretary of the treasury, who shal at the beginning of each half year, fix the rate of interest to be paid to depositors. Said interest to be one-half of 1 per cent, less than the current rate at savings funds and private banks at the mone tary centers. The secretary of the treasury shall keep account of deposits by States and, to put the money in circulation, shall offer the funds arising in each State as a loan to the national banks of the same State, at a rate of interest to be fixed by him, and these sums shall be declared trust funds and shall be a preferred claim against ! he assets of the banks.

This plan would insure protection to de banks which the deposits were made would not take the money at a fair rate loaned to banks in the State where there is complaint of a scarcity of loanable money. Several bills to create One suggestion is that sound municipal bonds, of which there is always ; large quantity, would furnish an excellent nvestment

The one thing in favor of the postal savcessful in every country which has undertaken it, whether Great Britain or Italy Not the least of the advantages to be de rived from the accumulation of small that it makes them better citizens than they would be if they held no property of

OUR LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

A gentleman from the East who recently ing vessels, no evidence that you have any outside trade. Where does your business knives?" The question is partially anof this issue of the Journal relative to the far as drawing support for the city is contrade with foreign countries in food prodriages, bicycles, furniture, steam pumps more than half of their entire output is ment in favor of a compulsory law. No the labor that goes to their production twelve distinct pronunciations for lan in of whisky can be set up and operated in to put itself on record as favoring the one hundred four-wheeled vehicles, comroom six feet square or in an under- growth of illiteracy rather than more piece, per day. Indianapolis flour mills

schoolhouses. No doubt some cities lack grind wheat for a great many foreign countries, and her steam engines are as widely distributed. The latter may found in some manufactory New York and Philadelphia. A good deal furniture manufactured here goes abroad, and some of our novelties and patented articles advertise themselves by their own merits in all parts of the world. Short-horn cattle fattened on Indiana bluegrass and home-grown corn are shipped from here to Liverpool, where they furnish a better quality of beef than is grown in England, and within the last fortnight large consignment of mules was sent to Africa. These items do not include all the branches of foreign trade that are conducted here, but they are enough to show how widely dispersed our local manufactures are and from what numerous and distant quarters the city draws its support. Although it has no wharves or docks, its railroad communications make it unequaled as a distributing point, and its manufacturing industries, already very large and rapidly growing, will enable it to maintain permanently its position as the leading inland city of the country.

Thomas H. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay in looking over his old papers a few days ago, found a letter written by James G. Blaine to his grandfather when Mr. Blaine was a teacher in the Western Military Institute. The letter was dated Drennon Springs, Ky., Nov. 17, 1851, and after telling Mr. Clay who the writer was and reminding him of their casual meeting some time be-

Since that time I have held a chair in this institute, but intend resigning next month, with the view of settling in the South and practicing the profession of law, the study of which I have in part completed. Would you, at this late date, esteem it a presumption in me to request from you a letter of introduction to some one of your countless friends in the South-particularly in Natchez or New Orleans, as I propose

visiting those places this winter? This is interesting as showing that after to contemplate making his permanent resiof doing, fourteen years' residence in the sympathizer and he might have won distinction in the Confederate army instead of as'a Republican leader.

The New York Evening Post refers to an article in the Sun as "a blackguard editorial" and apologizes by saying, "In talking with Houvhnhnms one has to use the Houyhnhnm language." The Sun comes derbred charlatan of the Evening Post. Such a discussion as that is in danger of becoming personal.

To have insured success in the lecture field Mr. Bryan should have employed an advance agent of prosperity.

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION. The country needs less jingoism and more

ommon sense.-Oxford Tribune. An up-to-date protective tariff will solve the hard-times problem.-Greensburg Re

It is only in protection and its god-child reciprocity, that there lies any hope of th conquest of the "markets of the world. -Pendleton Republican

If the Cuban Junta has any regard for the peace and comfort of this country should promptly accept the Hon, Joseph C S. Blackburn's offer to enlist in the revolution army.-Vincennes Commercial. McKinley's nomination and his overwhelming majority in the recent election

was the popular expression of the country for a tariff that will protect not only American manufacturers, but workingmen as well.-Winamac Republican. It is to be hoped that the members of Congress who have been eating turkey din ners at home will basten back to their posts

in Washington and proceed to attend strictly to business until something is done in the way of enacting legislation required to get the government out of the financial hole into which it has been steered by the Democratic administration.-Muncle News. If there is any discrimination in meting out justice to rich thieves and poor thieves

it should be in favor of the latter class. It sometimes happens that stealing is more or less due to necessities which are forced upon individuals under circumstances which call for sympathy and charity, but the rich thief takes himself entirely without the pale of friendly consideration.-Lafayette The economical administration of affairs

in this State during the past two years has been highly creditable to those in authority. The State debt has been reduced by a good round sum, and if the same policy is served, almost the entire debt will be wiped out by the beginning of the twentieth century. The incoming Legislature and the State officers should see that the good record is kept up .- Middletown News. There is one thing that the coming Legis-

lature can do that will have a tendency to keep the rich from growing richer and the of justice and equity among men. It can pass a bill that will make amenable to criminal law those who would commit what amounts to plain robbery, under the mask of building and loan associations.-Ander-A Plain Dealer representative met an ac-

quaintance who is traveling for one of the commercial tourist remarked: know what the trade says in Chicago?' The newsgatherer, as usual, when a question of importance is propounded to him. confessed his ignorance on that subject. "Well, I will tell you; the trade in Chicago now almost universally says, what Indiana wants goes all over the country, and it is a candid fact that the men traveling wait until I report from my territory, which embraces northern and eastern Indiana, before they make their selection of samples. not only the case in the line of goods I sell, but I have heard the same remark from men in other branches of trade, -Wabash Plain Dealer.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Of the thirty-eight Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, thirty-four have died violent deaths. Henry Doel, who is now an innkeeper Plymouth, England, is said to be the oldest actor in England. He is nearly ninetythree years old, and was on the stage continuously for sixty-five years.

Prince Karl Egon of Furstenburg, who died recently, left a fortune of \$85,000,000 in land and over \$10,000,000 in cash and securities. The family had been sovereign in the principality before the French revolution, but was mediatized by the Congress

Emil Zola has caused the whole edition of a book got up by M. Laporte, one quays, to be seized by the police on the ground of infringement of copyright. The book is a selection of the most "naturalistic" passages in Zoia's works, and is intended to show up the tendencies of his

The Philadelphia Record thus explains the origin of the name Penn Yan, N. Y. Pennsylvania and New England, who were unable to agree upon a name for the new town until some distorted brain suggested Penn Yan as a combination of the words 'Pennsylvania' and 'Yankee.' It was idopted as a compromise, and is still attached to the place.

Ian Maclaren found at least one man in Mr. Bryan has delivered his first lecture and now doubts whether lecturing is just spoke at Troy he was introduced to the audience by Dr. Hall, a Presbyterian minister, and said: "I am glad to see that Dr. Hall can pronounce my name properly. I am informed that there are no less than his country, but he has correctly said

"I began to learn English," says a Russian artist, "in Boston, One day, while the overpaid lecturer.

walking with a friend. I saw a street sign. 'O.' I said. 'what a funny name for a Kneeland street!' I pronounced the 'k.' 'You're wrong,' said me friend. You pronounce it "Neeland" street. The "k" is silent.' I took the lesson to heart. The next day I went into a restaurant. ooked over the bill of fare. 'Give me some idneys." I said. The servitor looked at me aghast. Finally, in desperation, I pointed to the record of what I wanted. kidneys,' he said. 'Excuse me,' I rejoined, haughtily, 'the "k" is silent.

Dean Farrar gives some interesting reminiscences of Tennyson in The Temple Magazine. This is how he suggested "St. Telemachus" to the poet: "Lord Tennyson, one day when I was walking with him. asked me to suggest to him the subject of poem. I suggested the story of St. Telemachus leaping down into the amphitheater and by his self-devoted martydom putting an end forever to the hideous butcheries of the gladiatorial games-a scene which I have since described in my 'Gathering Clouds.' To my surprise, he had never heard the story, and was much struck with it. He asked me to send him, when I returned, all the authorities on the subject. That was easily done, for it rests on the single authority of the Greek ecclesiastical historian Theodoret. I sent him the passage in the original Greek, and he clothed it in the magnificent poem. When Emil Zola heard that he got only

four votes this time in the election members for the French Academy, instead of eight the last time, he said: "What! have really four! I am surprised, for I never expected it, having taken no part in the poll. The election was arranged beforehand, and therefore it was useless to pay any attention to it. To tell the truth these Academic elections have no effect on me. I confine myself to putting up every seat vacant, and then I wait to see the result without the slightest emotion. Of course, I shall continue a candidate, but numbers are being daily increased. no longer pay the traditional visits. paid them once, and that is enough. I am again a candidate for the seat of Jules Simon. As regards that of M. Challemel-Lacour, the customary period of mourning has only just expired, and I shall wait a few days more before coming forward for his seat. And I shall continue to go on in this way. Where it will lead me to, goodness only knows."

POST-CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

I am moved to reflection. I am a married man. Christmas is over and I am out about four years' residence in Kentucky of pocket something over a hundred dol-Mr. Blaine liked the South well enough lars, which is a whole lot of money for a man of my slender resources. All I have dence in that section of the country, and to show for it is a scarf pin that cost 85 perhaps considerably farther south than cents, given me by my angel child, and a Kentucky. If he had settled in Natchez or gilt parlor chair, given me by my angel of giving me sealskin sacques and earrings, but she gives me "things for the house." Even on Christmas day I heard her ask one of her female friends what she thought of "her" chair. Did you ever notice, by the way, with what utterly conscienceless innocence your wife prattles away about "her" dining room, "her' drawing room, "her" pictures and "her' everything about the house? You are there by sufferance alone to pay the servants and other people who want money and to take her out evenings. I am out on the Christmas business, but

my angel wife is considerably ahead. usual, I got a hint some months ago about what she would like to have, and began to save up for it. It was jewelry, of course-it always is. But this time it only cost about thirty plunks, and I thought I was getting off easy. Three weeks before Christmas she showed me a list of twentyone women, for all of whom she must provide presents-just little remembrances, She did not like to buy for so many, but she knew that each of them was going to give her some little thing, or she heard as much, and she did not want to be embarrassed by having nothing for them. She thought she could fix them all out for \$50, which would include the servants and her relatives. She knew I would take pleasure in getting the chiags for the angel child's Christmas, and she named one wanted. The list cost me something like \$15. Then, about a week before the fatal day, she came to me in tears. Things were so much more expensive than she had dreamed of. Her list was not near complete yet, and she must have \$25 more. I had been expecting this. It is always so, and I produced as cheerfully as pessible. The morning before Christmas I was told that she had not yet provided for the servants, and I must do it by getting the things myself. Then the one relative on my side of the house whom we usually remember had been forgotten, and I must get her something. I seriously objected to the time I must waste in the crowded shops to obtain these things, and was promptly made to dislike my disagreeable self for being a bear and spoiling the joyous occasion. I got the things. But, as I remarked before, my angel wife

s ahead. She has gewgaws and cracks to burn. She said sne nad reason to believe that all these women she had on ner list were going to remember fer. She had reason to know it. I had my e; es opened a few days before Christmas, and discovered a vast conspiracy to reb unsuspecting husbands that dum(ounded me and is a nt subject for action by the Married Men's Protective League. I had come nome a bit early and was lying on the couch in the den, when my angel wife and her bosom friend, or one of them, dropped

through and ready for Christmas," said the angel, "and it has been an awful care. I hope they will be pleased with their things. Oh, by the way, what was it you told me Florence wanted? I have torgotten, and her's is the only present I have not got yet.

"Florence wants a sterling powder box dear. You know she has told George she wants a new dressing table, and he is gong to get it for her, for I heiped him select it-it's the sweetest thing-and we are going to fit it out in sterling for her. am going to give her the nail file, Mary is going to give her the brush, 'Gene the comb. Kitty the saive box. Eilen the pincushion and Margaret the nail polisher. "Here, dear, is the list of things you gave me that you wanted. It is all fixed. I have seen all of them, and they are the sweetest things! You will have just a lovely Christmas. Mary is going to give you a beautiful vase, Etlen is going to give you the fan you thought was so pretty, Margaret got you that beautiful little veil pin, Susie has an exquisite silver button hook, just the thing you wanted. Kitty has bought that red harness belt for you, "So sweet of you, darling, and there is your list. All twenty-one or them are pre-

vided for, and such a sweet lot of things you never saw. You will just be delighted with them when you see them. Oh, I can hardly wait for Christmas to come, I want to see the things so badly. "I feel so sorry for poor Emily"-it was the voice of my angel wife talking. "It will be the first Christmas for five years that we have not all exchanged presents with her. I am going to get her some little thing, anyhow.

"It is sad, dear, but she asked us all not to get her a thing. It has been such a bad year in William's business that they cannot afford to go into it. I thought of getting her something, too, and then I hought it would only embarrass her.' "I don't care," said my loved one in her impulsive way, "I am going to send her a set of cut wine glasses anyway. She ought to be able to accept a gift from me without wanting to give one in return." That's why I call her the angel wife. Now, those beloved women had no idea

that they were working a conspiracy. They simply did not want to duplicate presents on their hands. But it amounts to conspiracy all the same. If my angel wife had come to me with a list of gimcracks and gewgaws, twenty-one in number, that she iesired, and asked \$75 to get them with. I would have told her how hard times were and she would not have asked for them. But she put me where I had to produce to save her from embarrassment, and these other twenty-one intimate friends worked their husbands the same way-all but noor Emily, who dropped out because her husband could not stand the pac CLARENCE M'FADDEN.

Lecturer Bryan.

the thing he was created for. Senator Hill promptly. Mr. Bland tried it, and felt that fate was cruel in securing for him but a single auditor, and the gentleman who is to manage Mr. Bryan through his course will notice an infinite difference between the number of curiosity-excited people who during the campaign thronged to see the well-advertised Populist, and the seekers after untruth who will pay 50 cents to hear I gerald and its career as an infant.

THE FITZGERALD COLONY

AMAZING GROWTH OF THE TOW LATELY FOUNDED IN GEORGIA.

Twelve Months Sufficient to Change Wilderness Into a Flourishing City of Much Promise.

Tifton (Ga.) Letter in the Chicago Times Herald Acting under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, Fitzgerald this week robed itself in municipal vestments and set up a local government. By taking upon itself this dignity and the responsibilities thereof, Fitzgerald announces proudly to the world that it is no longer an infant; that it has passed the exlungs are outbidding its mature neighbors of the South for institutions of industry. In its ruggedness, unadorned by paint or lands to get more planting room. few architectural beauties, Fitzgerald has amazed Dixie land; it has caused the crackers to open their eyes at the instantaneous result of enterprise and unlimited display of the Chicago spirit, "I will." It has hewn itself out of an almost unbroken forest, and turned the giant pines into more than 2,000 ter to a population of 8,000 people, whose

And all this in less than a year's time!

the "early settlers" passed the compliments of the season on a little clearing on the site of the city that has since sprung up. The majority of them had come from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, the Dakotas and Nebraska, all the way in wagons, and they lived in these, in tents and in rude shacks hurriedly thrown together. All were lined up on both sides of a thoroughfare called the Midway. From this beginning has come the most unique city in this country to-day. It has the appearance of a boom border town that If no current existed the water brought up holds out a bait of gold buried in adjacent hills, but without its lawlessness; it resembles the oil towns of Pennsylvania feet above the sea. Drainage, therefore, will years ago, when they were new, but withreckless spirit of the people to take long chances. Everybody is busy and the atmosphere of the place it that of fixed enterprise and a determination to reach a certain result. The majority of the people are veterans of the late unpleasantness and their hildren. The former are men who have faced obstacles more grim and unsurmountable than that of building new homes, and the latter have been trained to such conditions. It is apparent, therefore, that no better material could have been assembled to lay the foundation of a new city, and the results are too plain and unequivocal to admit of any doubt. They came to a land of sunshine and of genial warmth, where their work out of doors is uninterrupted by freezing weather or inundating snows, and where they are able to build or garden in the winter as well as in the OLD SOLDIERS AS COLONISTS.

Fitzgerald's beginning is a matter of history too well known among the people of the North to need more than passing mention; but its present and future are subjects of constant inquiry. It will be renembered that P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, publisher of the American Tribune, a journal conducted in the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, is the father of a plan to form a company members of the G. A. R. on the co-operative plan and purchase a tract of land be divided into various sized lots to be taken by stockholders for residence and business purposes. Shares were placed at \$10 each, and when the stock books were closed a few weeks ago, 13,462 shares had been sold, yielding a pretty nest egg of \$134,620. The purchasers of shares were residents of nearly all the Northern States, but the majority were citizens of Illinois Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. To a committee was delegated the work of selecting a site. and propositions came from California Texas, and nearly all the Southern States. After long investigation southern Georgia was decided upon, and 32,000 acres were purchased-an area of more than fifty-three square miles. Of this great tract one-third lies in Irwin county and two-thirds in Wil-

With the site located and the land se eured, an exodus of Northern people began. From every quarter wagons loaded with noushold goods and in many cases with the entire family started southward, and from August, 1895, until the spring of 1896 they arrived in Fitzgerald in procession. Then the American Tribune Colony Company officiated in the birth of the magic When the survey of the lands was completed, in November, 1895, one mile square was platted into lots. Outside the lots was a belt of five-acre tracts; then one of twenty acres and finally forty-acre farms. Some members applied for business lots, others for residence lots and others for acre property. These were drawn by lot. In the business section the company decided to reserve every other let for sale at a fixed price. In this manner the land has been parceled out to members, and many of the reserve lots have been sold to nonmembers. The income from the sale of land to the first of the present month was \$117,320, and there are yet uninto the library to talk things over. I did | sold lots worth more than this sum. Lots not want to eavesdrop, but the develop-ments were so startling that I had to lis-originally \$3.50 per acre are now held by the company at prices from \$50 to \$5,000, and deals have been recently made at \$4,500 per

OFFICERS TOOK CHARGE. When Mayor C. C. Goodnow and the officers and Council elected by the citizens Tuesday took formal possession of the affairs of the city to-day the Colony Company surrendered its jurisdiction and became a business corporation and, of course, the largest property owner in the city and that section of the country. During the year the company spent upward of \$125,000 public improvements, graded stumped twelve miles of streets, erected. and maintained two schools, and during this period employed as high as 1,500 people in various pursuits at one time. The main streets are 125 feet wide with parks in the center. A hotel, as vet unnamed is receiving the finishing touches, that will represent an investment of nearly \$100,000 when furnished, pushes its dome up in the sky above all surrounding buildings. It is 240 feet on Central avenue and 160 and 125 feet respectively on Lee and Johnson streets. Half a block away is the big temporary structure known as the cotton and corn palace, in which an exposition, showing all the products of this section. was held before the town was six months old. In the block adjoining is the big building put up by P. H. Fitzgerald, founder and president of the Colony Company. When building began last December home builders waited at the sawmill and grabbed the lumber piece by piece as it came from the saw. As fast as the trees were felled in the woods they were dragged thing to see a house standing one day where a thick growth of pines stood the day before. Let one imagine a tract of land in area equal to that section of Chicago from the river to Twelfth street and from the lake to the south branch, and cover that with houses in less than a year and he has an idea of what was accomplished in Fitzgerald. CROPS ARE PLANTED

and fruit trees and crops planted. Sixteen sawmills, five planing mills, two shingle mills, a molding factory, feed mills and a to dark. Two railroads. Georgia & Alabama and the Tifton & Northeastern, have extended their lines to surveyed from Waycross. More than that, Ocomulgee river, navigable from Savannah to Macon, is but six miles distant, and a road to the landing at Hawkinsville has been partially graded. road, the Fitzgerald, Pine Bloom & Valdosta, will also connect with the Brunswick Western, and when extended to Valdosta, will connect with the Georgia Southern & Florida. Thus Fitzgerald has river transportation to the ocean, and its railroads give it direct service to the north, east, west and south. Two banks care for the inancial interests of the place and two newspapers, the Leader and Enterprise, are factors in the land of sunshine, third is to be issued next week. The publishers of the Leader, B. F. & J. G. Knapp. are planning to issue a daily evening paper. So much, in brief for the beginning of Fitz- this was a fountain pe The future prosperity of the city is not

In addition, a large portion of the farm

doubted. It is already solld. Its people have now as a financial basis an income \$25,000 per month in pensions, and as the population of veterans increases so will this steady inflow of money become larger. Moreover, the element that selected acre tracts will have a source of income from the sale of fruits and garden truck. Northern capital is looking in this direction, and already the preliminary negotiations that will locate a cotton mill here, that will employ 1,100 persons, have been completed. An ice company will have its plant under construction in January, and several other industrial and commercial enterprises are in negotiation with the colony company. Among these is a canning and evaporating establishment. When the next cotton crop is harvested Fitzgerald will be the market for a wide range of territory, and will also handle for the Northern markets a quantity of fruit.

The farmers from the North claim they have taught the natives some new tricks. They say that by plowing deeper they get better results; that they have discovered that wheat and rye will thrive in this soil equal to that of the North, and that any of the grains and vegetables that have been neglected here will become acclimated and thrive. Some of the crackers are loath to depart from the methods of their fathers, and say they will continue to grow cotton, perimental stage, and already its lusty rice, corn and peanuts, but others, profiting by the experiments of the new comers, have made contracts for fruit trees, and are clearing out the timber from BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

It is already apparent that the enterprise displayed by the Northmen is having its effect-a beneficial effect upon the people of the South. The latter are first amazed at what has been done, but they are quick to imbibe this new spirit of thrift and push, structures, rude in the main, but serving and the effect will spread and grow. In anthe purposes of the period, and giving shel- other respect is the hegira of old soldiers to Dixie land a benefit that will be felt to the limits of the Nation. They came with hands of friendship extended to their foes Christmas a year ago a few hundred of of a third of a century ago, and in the warm greeting they have received a death blow has been given to sectionalism. The city government is losing no time in the progress of public improvements. It has outlined plans for a sewerage and

water system upon which work will be commenced early in the year. An inexhaustible supply of water has been found at the depth of 3,065 feet. Four wells have been drilled. One of these encountered a remarkable flow of water through what seems to be a subterranean chamber. has a current, evidenced by the fact that when the sand pump was withdrawn from would have been permeated with earth and

The city stands upon a ridge four hundred offer no obstacle to good sanitary condibe necessary for a few years because of the character of the soil, which absorbs moisture almost the instant it is precipitated. The surface is closely packed sand, and is never muddy. It is probable that an issue of bonds will be necessary to provide funds for immediate improvements and to reimburse the colony company for money spent in this manner, but a tax levy will soon be made, and the money will commence to flow into the city treasury. It is the intention to install a municipal lighting plant at the same time that the machinery of the water works is set up. The organization of religious and secular societies has not been neglected. Churches

of several denominations have been erected and the local Grand Army post has just built and next week will dedicate a large building, in which are storerooms, halls and an opera house. This remarkable city may at one time have had its critics. What great enterprise has not? But I fail to see where its founder and his associates have sought in any respect to make capital out of their

scheme. They have accomplished what they set out to do; they have found a means of

starting thousands of people in a new life;

have instilled new ambitions and in this they have raised a monument to themselves. Out of the success of this venture, or through its influence, rather, has come similar project that may go far toward settling the negro question. F. M. Boyer, a professor in the school for negroes at Albany. W. C. Green of that town, and G. A Hutts of Bainbridge have organized a colony near Pidlock, Ga., on the line of the Georgia Northern Railroad. They purchased two thousand acres, with an option of several thousand more, and some 250 families and more than 1,200 people have settled there. The colony is said to promise

State are watching its progress. TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES

success. Many leading white people of the

Points Which Members of the Legislature Should Keep in Mind.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Under the heading "A Suspicious Opposition" the Journal recently printed a timely editorial, and every member of the Legislature should inform himself methods of corrupt trustees in different parts of the State, before he consents to any change in the existing law, except it be to strengthen it. The spirit of the law is right, and it should stand and be enforced. The writer would amendment to the law including town trustees and the boards of school trustees of incorporated towns. It is a fact that hundreds of good citizens who deeply interest themselves in the appropriations made by the national Congress, and who can carefully estimate the expenditures made for State institutions, remain wholly indifferent as to what is done in county, township and municipal matters, where over 80 per cent, of the taxes are expended. The township trustees have apparently put their own construction on the law. A few give a detailed list of expenditures and others merely publish the aggregate in couple of lines, and then add "no outstanding indebtedness exists." A report to be of public benefit should be comprehensive,

New school building in district No. 11. \$2,246 Furnishing same Painting and repairs on building in New desks for district No. 7 ... Road grader for road district No. 2... Plow for district No. 4 Some such publication as outlined above would disclose a wide difference in the cost of the same machine. Mor example, take road machines or graders. Not very long ago the agent for one of these paid a visit to this county, and during the same trip sold the same machine to different trustees as high as \$225 and as low as \$160. A certain trustee in this county on taking his office and examining the records kept by his predecessor found vouchers showing about \$400 paid out in the past year for plows, scrapers, etc., but a careful inventory of the goods turned over would not aggregate over \$40. Quite a large shrinkage

for one year. In this case it is asserted

that the vouchers were in the handwriting

of a "supply agent," and the books also

this trustee was opposed to the publication

"kept" by him. It is needless to say that

and yet brief. Some such form as the fol-

lowing would probably be sufficient as to

expenditures:

During the past summer an ex-trustee of this county told the writer that a wellknown supply agent confidentially approached him and said he had never been able to do any business with him and would be very glad to open an account. told by the trustee that he was not then needing anything, the agent coolly suggested to the trustee to draw his warrant for \$150, adding, "I will cash it and give you half." In this "deal" no sale or delivering of anything to the township was contemplated-only division and silence, In one of the larger towns of the county the treasurer of the board of school trustees was approached by the olly agent of a map publisher, who wanted to put in a set of new-fangled and high-priced mans, Failing to impress the trustee by ordinary methods the agent then proposed that the trustee buy them, give his check for the full amount, and he (the agent) would rebate one-half. The trustee said: here, my friend! There is now about \$6,000 to the credit of the school fund. It is in my possession, absolutely. No one else can check out a dollar of it. to steal all or any part of it I will not take in a partner. Good day!" This is one argument in favor of requiring a public report from boards of school trustees

PUBLICITY. New Castle, Dec. 26. Antiquity of the Fountain Pen.

A paragraph in your paper to-day seems "Grief Alemoir"-she tells how, the first day of her imprisonment, in August, 1663. she tried to conceal sundry ob wall, one of which, in her quaint langu is described as "a silver pen filled with ink, which it can send forth." Evidently

JOAKIM REINHARD. Purdue University, Dec. 25.